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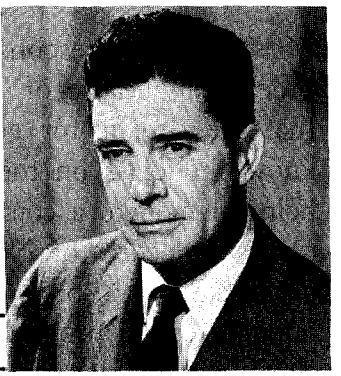

DAN SMOOT

RACE WARS, U.S.A. - PART IV

The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, which President Johnson created to determine the causes and cures of Negro mob violence, was handpicked to guarantee that it will be nothing more than a tax-supported group to propagandize for the conclusions that Johnson had already drawn: namely, that Negro mobs murder, burn, and pillage because Negroes are oppressed; and that the remedy is greater expenditure of tax money to help Negroes.

The chairman of Johnson's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders is Otto Kerner, Democrat governor of Illinois; the vice chairman is John Lindsay, Republican mayor of New York. The other members: Senator Fred R. Harris (Oklahoma Democrat); Senator Edward W. Brooke (Massachusetts Republican); Representative William M. McCulloch (Ohio Republican); Representative James C. Corman (California Democrat); I. W. Abel (president of United Steel Workers — AFL-CIO); Charles B. Thornton (Litton Industries); Roy Wilkins (NAACP); Katherine Graham Peden (Kentucky commissioner of commerce); Herbert Jenkins (Atlanta chief of police).[1]

The only known conservative in this group is Representative McCulloch (*Dan Smoot Report* rating of 81% conservative for his roll-call votes in 1965 and 1966); and *he* has supported the worst of Johnson's "civil rights" legislation (the Voting Rights Act of 1965, for example).

It is enough to say of Governor Kerner, Senator Harris, Representative Corman, and union boss Abel that they are the same kind of Democrats Lyndon Johnson is. Charles Thornton's company (Litton Industries) holds profitable contracts from the Johnson administration to operate Job Corps training camps.

Senator Edward Brooke (a mulatto, generally referred to as the first Negro ever elected to the Senate by popular vote) says "more police, more guns, and more anti-riot legislation are not the answer" to riots. He exonerates militant advocates of black power (naming specifically Stokely Carmichael and Floyd

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McKissick) of responsibility, asserting that Negroes riot because of "existing conditions," and that the cure is for government to let Negroes know "relief is on the way."[2] Four days after being named to a commission to investigate the causes and cures of Negro riots, Senator Brooke urged citizens to pressure Congress for expansion of such federal programs as rent subsidies, model cities, war on poverty — as the way to stop all riots.[3]

John Lindsay, vice chairman of Johnson's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, typifies the mental and moral bankruptcy which is the hallmark of liberalism in our time. Elected mayor of New York City with the support of known marxists and other varieties of liberal extremists and militants, Lindsay has made a career of catering to the worst elements of society. One example of the man's sinister silliness:

On August 5, 1967, an airline, at the bequest of Mayor Lindsay, made a jet-prop plane and crew available to take 86 members of a New York City black muslim group on a one-hour sightseeing trip. This particular gang of Negroes is called the Five Percenters — because its members claim that the other 95% of American Negroes have "sold out" to whites. Mayor Lindsay took the sight-seeing trip with the Five Percenters. When their leader — Allah — came to the airport to see the flight off, Lindsay remarked: "Allah is working with me. He's teaching me Muslim philosophy."[4]

While thus pandering to a group deeply involved in Negro mob violence that is shaking the very foundations of our nation, Lindsay has done everything in his power to weaken, disarm, discredit, and discourage the New York City police, who are battling against almost overwhelming odds to protect 8 million people from the anarchy and barbarism which liberal politicians like Lindsay encourage and support with tax money.[5]

And of course, Lindsay — appointed vice chairman of a commission to discover the causes and cures of Negro riots — has the same conviction about this problem as the President who appointed him: Negroes riot because not enough has been done for them, and the cure is limitless enlargement of the ocean of tax money already being poured out for the benefit of Negroes.

Mayor Lindsay has adamantly refused to criticize his chairman of the New York City Commission on Human Rights —William H. Booth — for attending the Newark Black Power Conference (July 20-24, 1967). Delegates to this conference represented all major Negro organizations in the United States including those now being touted as "respected," "moderate," "nonviolent," and "responsible" — the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Urban League, and Martin Luther's King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). The 1000 Negroes at the Newark Black Power Conference declared war on American whites. Their goal is the one first announced by international communism many years ago — namely, to detach a part of the United States and establish a Negro nation. One Negro leader at the conference said:

"Black people do not wish to be absorbed into the white community. Our interests are in conflict. Our physical, cultural, and moral standards are not those of white society."[6]

Delegates roared approval of a resolution asserting "the right of black people to revolt when they deem it necessary and in their interests."[6]

Another resolution demanded paramilitary training for all black youths to prepare them for participation in the black revolution.[6]

William Booth, at the Newark Black Power Conference participating in the declaration of race war, was not representing Mayor Lindsay only. He was representing another man who, 3 days after the black power conference ended, became a member of Johnson's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders: Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP.

At the 57th annual convention of the NAACP (July 5, 1966), William Booth said: "I don't preach violence. But if the people aren't getting what they need, they should go out and take it."[7]

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At the 58th annual convention of the NAACP (July 15, 1967), William Booth presented a resolution (prepared by Roy Wilkins) condemning the Newark riots, calling "upon law-abiding citizens of both races to act promptly and sternly to put down such violence."[8] Five days after presenting this law-and-order resolution to the NAACP, Booth was in Newark helping plot a Negro war against whites.

Roy Wilkins — like Lindsay — has refused to criticize his representatives who attended the Black Power Conference in Newark, though he himself pointedly stayed away from the conference, thus improving his image as a "responsible moderate" who believes in law and order. Wilkins has worked hard to create that image of himself; and the news media have helped him mightily. The portion of Wilkins' July 15 NAACP resolution which has been widely praised was the portion calling for law and order. Less attention has been given to the fact that, in the same resolution, Wilkins placed blame for the Newark riots, not on rioting Negroes but on the Newark city government "for its failure to take corrective action to meet any of the grave social ills of the Negro community."[8]

On July 26, 1967 (the day before Johnson named Roy Wilkins a member of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders) Wilkins joined Martin Luther King, A. Philip Randolph, and Whitney M. Young, Jr. (of the Urban League) in a ringing plea for law and order, which brought accolades as a "moderate" statement by the nation's most "responsible civil rights leaders." Yet, in that statement, these 4 Negro leaders placed blame for the Newark and Detroit riots: (1) on whites who, for a century, have supported the "disabilities imposed upon Negro citizens"; (2) on the House of Representatives for defeating Johnson's rat-control bill; and (3) on "the 90th Congress [which] has exhibited an incredible indifference to hardships of the ghetto dwellers."[9]

Roy Wilkins' real attitude toward law and order and Negro rioters can be seen in his comment on the May, 1967, riot at Texas Southern University, a largely Negro college in Houston. Negro students, without any known provocation, went on a rampage, throwing rocks, bricks, and bottles at whites who drove cars on a public street that runs through the campus. When police arrived, Negroes from inside a dormitory opened fire on them with guns. One policeman was killed, two others injured. The police did precisely what they had to do: they returned the fire, forced their way into the dormitory and searched it for guns, and arrested persons participating in the riot (about 500 Negro students). Wilkins condemned this police operation as an "inexcusable battle-array attack upon a college dormitory," asserting that the Houston police "lost their heads . . . and became as wildly destructive as any Negro youth group hitherto regarded as irresponsible."[10]

Roy Wilkins' attitude toward Negro communists who are directly inciting destructive riots is rather well revealed by his comment on Stokely Carmichael. Wilkins has said:

"I don't consider Stokely a wild one. I consider him the leader of the militants."[11]

One of the principal founders of Roy Wilkins' NAACP was W. E. B. DuBois, a communist who is still revered by present NAACP officials.

The NAACP is interlocked (has overlapping directorate) with CORE, which, having abandoned its pretense of wanting non-violent integration, now advocates the same kind of hate-whitey militancy that Stokely Carmichael and Rap Brown advocate. Both NAACP and CORE are heavily infiltrated, at the top, with communist fronters; and both are interlocked with the National Urban League and with Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which is also infiltrated with communist fronters.[12]

The NAACP, favored with tax exemption, dominated by whites and mulattoes, many of whom have long records of association with communist causes, has probably done more than any other group to create strife, fear, distrust, and hatred among racial groups in the United States.

Thurgood Marshall (Johnson's most recent Supreme Court appointee, former NAACP counsel)

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boasted that it was NAACP officials who conceived, and successfully executed, the idea of getting the Supreme Court to abandon law and the Constitution in favor of social science as the basis of its May 17, 1954, *Brown v. Board of Education* decision. That decision laid the foundation for all subsequent racial agitation which has grown into the anarchistic riots now destroying the United States. Using the 1954 Warren court decision as grounds for action, the NAACP deliberately created the conditions which eventuated in Eisenhower's illegal use of federal troops at Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1957, and Kennedy's illegal use of federal troops at Oxford, Mississippi, in 1962.

What our cities are suffering today at the hands of Negro mobs is a direct, inevitable outgrowth of these and similar NAACP activities.

And Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, is on Johnson's commission to discover the causes and cures of Negro riots!

Johnson's appointment of a National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders to investigate Negro mob violence is strangely reminiscent of his appointment of the Warren Commission to investigate the communist assassination of President Kennedy. After it was known that a communist had killed Kennedy, Warren publicly placed the blame on "bigots," clearly meaning Dallas conservatives.[13] Thereafter, the Communist Party requested that Warren be named to head a commission to investigate the assassination.[14] Three days after the communist request, President Johnson complied. The real work of the Warren Commission was delegated to a staff — two of whose principal members had known associations with communists: one being a member of a notorious communist front, the other having served as legal counsel for identified communists.[15]

Johnson's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders is supposed to make an interim report in March, 1968; a final report, in August, 1968. The substance of those reports is a foregone conclusion: they will conclude that Negroes riot because they have been oppressed by whites and because not enough tax money has been spent to alleviate Negro suffering; and they will recommend a fantastically increased outpouring of tax money. They are not likely to mention that the worst Negro mob violence in American history has occurred since 1954 — in the 13-year period when multiplied billions of tax dollars have been spent and a mass of unconstitutional legislation enacted, all to improve the lot of Negroes.

NEXT WEEK: More on the race wars.

FOOTNOTES

(1) New York Times News Service dispatch from Washington, *The Dallas Morning News*, July 28, 1967, p. A1

(2) *New Orleans States-Item*, July 20, 1967, p. 5

(3) UPI dispatch from Martha's Vineyard, Mass., *The Dallas Times Herald*, July 31, 1967, p. A6

(4) "N.Y. Mayor Lindsay Makes His Rounds Almost Nightly," by Jean Heller, *The Dallas Morning News*, August 10, 1967, p. AA14

(5) "Ten-Thirteen; Our Local Police Need Help," by Gary Allen, *American Opinion*, September, 1967, pp. 1-18

(6) "What 'Black Power' Leaders Are Demanding," *U. S. News & World Report*, August 7, 1967, p. 31

(7) "Rouse The Masses," *U. S. News & World Report*, August 8, 1966, pp. 40-1

(8) New York Times News Service dispatch from Boston, *The Dallas Morning News*, July 16, 1967, p. A4

(9) AP dispatch from New York, *The Dallas Morning News*, July 27, 1967, p. A16

(10) *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, May 30, 1967

(11) *The Review Of The News*, July 26, 1967, p. 2

(12) "Activities in the Southern States," speech by U. S. Senator James O. Eastland (Miss. Democrat), containing official records from the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, *Congressional Record*, May 25, 1961, pp. 8349-63 (daily)

(13) *The Dallas Morning News*, November 23, 1963

(14) *The Worker*, November 26, 1963

(15) *Congressional Record* (daily), May 5, 1964, pp. 9715 ff.; May 11, 1964, pp. 10163 ff.; and *Communist Activities in the Chicago, Illinois Area*, Part 1 of Hearings, U. S. House Committee on Un-American Activities, May 25-7 and June 22, 1965, pp. 319-21, 337, 549 ff.

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